RUSSIA AS IT IS .... III. The Uzar Nicholas and his Influence on the

In that part of his reign when his moral influence was in the ascendant, the Czar tried, as we have already seen, to kindle and to spread among the prople some sparks or glimpses of light and vitality. But ten or twelve years ago a change took place. His mind faltered, and the downward movement began. The regions of despotic power, limited neither by law nor reason, are like the etherial space where swim the celestial bodies, in themselves dark, frigid and lifeless. In that cheerless sphere the Czar lost the perception of light. He became afraid of his own work and learned to dread civilization. He eroked and made a compact with the spirit of darkness, and arrayed him against his own nation. The better germs in his ind withered and shrunk, while the weeds of his character grew exuberantly, poisoning and strangling all the generous pulsations of his heart. The time when he allowed some of his councillors to give him even the most humble advice, came to an end. Now he began to ask for blind compliance, and the most debasing adulation. Once, for example, he had authorized the old Prince Gallitzin, the Governor-General of Moscow, to address him frankly, and to inform him if any of his acts were unpalatable to the national spirit. The Prince enjoying the highest esteem of the public, as well as an elevated social and official position, sometimes, though very seldom, made use of this confidential permission. For a period his observations were graciously received. But on one occasion, when he forewarned the Sovereign about a measure which was not at all welcome to the nation, the despot told him : " Prince, you are becoming revolutionary; once I wanted advisers, now I can rule by myself without them."

And so he began to rule. Since the commencemeat of his reign, the ministers have had stated days and hours to transact business with the Czar, each separately for his own department. They now found out, that the safest thing was to go into generalities only, and, as far as possible, not to disclose any troublesome occurrences, or to let him know the true state of things. All affairs must be represented in the most agreeable colors. Thus, the reports prepared for the Sovereign are required, to use the common expression, to be made sweet as sweetmeats. The first to introduce this new mode was Count Kissleff, the head of a newly created Department, that of Public Domains, a Department embracing a population of nearly tweaty millions. Next to him came the Prince Menschikoff, Secretary of the Navy, and Count Alex. Strogonoff. But there still were some exceptions, and some ministers maintained the old ground. However, the infallibility of the Czar became the all-embracing theme for flatterers, for the intimate court-circles, as well as for the debased literateurs, writers and poets, who principally live in Petersburg. Next, they began to offer the incense of praise for his Apollo like form. Not only the home courtiers, but those abroad, the small German principiouli and their pack, as well as other Courts-for example, that of Stockholm-burnt before the idol the like offering. The idol believed now sincerely in the irresistible influence and attraction of his personal appearance. In this is the explanation of his unlooked for visit, paid in 1844, to Queen Victoria, as well as of those made to Vienna, and to the Pope Gregory XVI, in 1846, all of which proved failures.

Once he lighted up the flame of a genuine nationality. Now the nation is embodied in his person. No other utterances of the national spirit are allowed to have publicity. Any scenic representation, criticising abuses or customs, is prohibited. It is a personal offense. At the same time, the mili ary hobby more and more masters his intellect. Everything must be submitted to military drill. Thus, for example, the high schools for law and surgery in St. Peters. burg are military institutions. The Empire is divided into University Districts, under the Secretary of Public Instruction. The heads of these districts, the directors of the public schools, and those of the higher gymnasia, and of late even the minister nimself, are taken either from the army or navy, principally from the latter, as the most fit to maint un an iron rule, and to restrain within just limits the occasional thirst for good information. Finally, a ukase was published, allowing only three hundred young men to receive yearly the higher instruction of the Universities. Of these, there being six in Russia, the total year ly number of their pupils is 1,800, and these are taken from the class of the nobility alone; as another ukase prohibits the burghers, those forming the first and the second guild, from giving their children a higher education, because, as the ukase explains, it would contribute to arouse wishes and aspirations not to be reached and realised by that class in Russia, and thus would spread dissatisfaction with the real position of the individuals and the class.

Serious instruction of the mind in history and philosophy is proscribed, as dangerous, and as contributing to give to it lottier and purer ideas and notions than it ought to have. So are classieal studies. Not even the shadow of a free, scientife criticism is suffered. All is to be wrapped in the cold shroud of pure, icy despotism.

The genius of Russia will through eternity be a mourning accuser before the tribunal of God and of incorruptible, unrelenting history, for the bloody destruction of her most brilliant emanationsmanifested in a Ryleeff, in a Puschkine, one of the greatest poets of his time,-in Lermontceff and in Bertuscheff-Marlinski. Puschkine fell in a duel. a holocaust to the licentious vanity of the Emperor. The Czar, by fostering an infamous scandal which he might have strangled in the embryo sought for revenge on this independent and unending poet, who had resisted every seduction. For an offense against a piece of court gossip, and at the same time for an action proper to a highbred and high-spirited man, Lermontceff was exiled to the Caucasus, and found there a premature death. Marlinski was also sent there to atone for his liberal opinions. The fate of Ryleeff I have already told. All these lyres and many others have been crushed and stifled by Nicholas. Among many whom the Czar has vainly tried to muzzle, is Coonisakoff, who was treated by the despot with an affected contempt, because this versatile genius sings Russia; because he feels deeply that her sublime destinies are independent of Csarism; and because the poet and the thinker never bent his knee or debased his inspirations and his pen with official adulation.

Thus Czarism levies war against every genuine espulse and idea of which it is not the Alpha and the Omega. As for the Panslavis a which would emancipate itself from governmental tutorship and become a truly national conception, full of life, bearing in its womb the future free destinies of Russia and of the Slavic race, the Panelavison blended for life and death with the loftier vitality of the Russian people-the Panslavism which would clear off the rubbish, heaped by cen turies of abuse over the roots of the national growth of freedom, and the internal independence of the whole population—the Panslaviem which has reminded and reminds the nation that the bigotry of Czarism is comparatively modern, and that communal equality was the cradle and nursery of the Slavi for uncounted centuries; even the mentioning of its name is prohibited to all those engaged in the public service. For officials, professors of schools and universities, it is outlawed by the most severe penalties, such as expulsion from the service or imprisonment. The name of Panslavism is never to be used in speech or print. A similar proscription and similar penalties are imposed on the writing of the history of modern times, or the reign of the Czar. Any publication on this subject is to be submitted to the censorship of the Minister of the Household, or Major-Domo of the Palace, a General-Field Marshal of the Russian army. And every year brings at least one new measure designed to blot out light and life, and covers Russia with ukases concocted in the workshop of darkness. And thus the Czar fulfills the prophecy flashed cut by Lermontcess shortly before his death :

He said to the mind : Skozal umu, Go into darkness: Jdi wo tmu; And signed it : J podpisal; "Be it so," "Byt po siemu; "Czar Nicolai." " Czar Nikolai. All branches of the internal administration have

been treated in the same manner. Everywhere prevails the most blind and dirty favoritism and falsehood. Corruption and venality have thus reconquered the ground they had lost. Men of the most impure character-deprived of any, even the smallest, glow of honorable feelings, as for instance Count Kleinmichel and General Dupellt, are the almighty favorites or the informing souls of the ruler. Thus disorder and oppression gnaw again the marrow of Russia. Advancing in years, the Czar hates to see around him new faces, or to admit them to his cabinet, and especially those who might exhibit independent tendencies or straight-forward, honest veracity. This has above all been shown by him in selecting Secretaries of the Treasury or of Finance. The old Count Cancrin who was named to this post shortly after the ascension of Nicolas-introduced therein some order, some economical notions-restored and replenished the cash-box which remained empty after the fatal disorganization, disorder and plund-ring that flourished openly curing the last years of Alexander, and the Secretary ship of Count Gurieff .-Cancrin knew how to resist the lavish exigencies of the young Sovereign, and Nicolas often thankfully yielded to the adviser. But when after the death of the Count the vacant post was to be filled, the Czar very carefully looked for a man who would obey blindly, without making in any case the slightest remonstrance. Such was the Count Wrontschenko, such is his successor Brock, a servile German. The financial state of the National or Imperial

Treasury grows worse and worse every year-However, no confusion ought to be made between this and the real resources of Russia. These are, in themselves, inexhaustible, and on them is based the credit which the Empire, on the whole justly, enjoys. But notwithstanding the apparent state of things, the productive powers, which yield such results even under the most unpropiticonditions and the most unfavorable circumstances, are really as yet only in a latent state, and cannot be evoked into growth and true activity, without order and liberty. On the other hand, the fever of lavish wastefulness increases in the Czar more and more - and this fever must be gratified at any cost. Thus the finances become more and more embarrassed, since not all the resources of the nation and of the soil are within the greedy grasp of the Imperial Treasury. Direct taxation is not known in Russia. The nobility cannot be directly taxed, neither can the soil nor the serfs. The latter pay only a small capitation tax of about a dolar a head, which ncome is destined to maintain the local adminis. tration of the different provinces, or governments, as they are called. But millions of this tax fremain for years and years unpaid-and this arrearare increases and extends daily. Whole provinces must sometimes be exempted on account of real impossibility, resulting as well from drouth or storms as from a bad, oppressive, disordered, unprincipled and irrational management of the genuine riches of the nation and of the soil. Thus many begin already to foresee the not distant hour when the actual financial resources will give way to that extent that the internal service will remain unpaid.

The principal revenues of the Empire consist in the monopoly of the sale of all kinds of liquors—the product of the custom-houses and the rent paid by the crown domains. Other branches, as stamps, mines, &c., are comparatively rather in significant. To increase the income from the custom-houses a duty is laid on exports of the national products. The whole revenue may amount to between 125 and 130 millions of dollars. Of this amount really the half is yielded by the liquor monopoly; the custom-houses give about 26 milline, the crown domains about 34 millions, as far as any faith can be put in official publications .-But, above all, official statements concerning the finances should be mistrusted; and in Russia everything is official. Nearly two-thirds of the entire revenue is absorbed in the maintenance of the immease army and navy. However small the real pay of the soldiers and officers, the plundering in this branch of the service is beyond calculation. The remainder of the revenue, after deducting the arrearages of several departments, but principally of the crown domains, has to maintain the general administration, pay the interest of the public debt, support the large imperial family, and finally supply the expenditures of the emperor upon his favorites and his lavish extravagance otherwise, for which his private, personal income fails by many and many millions to suffice. A great deal of talk has been occasioned in the

newspapers by the investment which the Czar made some years ago in the British and French securities. This was nothing but a master-piece of vanity and bragging, and it was really curious to read the incongruous speculations of journalists, economists and statesmen, such as M. Thiers for example, in regard to it. This puzzing investment was made after a year of a general failure of crops through the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia, which thus exported wheat to the value of more than eight millions of dollars. The above mentioned philosophers unanimously discovered that the money invested by the Emperor was nothing else than that paid to Russia for her breadstuffs Happily for the pockets of the Russian landowners, this was not the case. That money went cirectly to them. Some few hundred thousand dollars only, paid by the buyers, went into the custom-houses in the shape of export duty. Thus this celebrated investment had nothing to do with the result of that year's wheat trade. The truth is, that the Treasury and the public banks could at that time easily command the required sum of money, and thus rendered easy of gratification the vainglorious egotism of the Czar. Financially speaking, this investment was nonsense. Russia has a public debt, and pays for it a rate of interest far superior to that paid by the Bank of France. If, then, the Imperial Treasury possessed these superabundant millions, the best possible investment would have been in the national debt at home. Shortly afterward, the same Minister of Finance who seat the imperial millions to Paris and London had to make a loan for the Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. This offered another

These are the secramental words by which the Empere

occasion to invest profitably the surplus funds of the Emperor, as the interest paid for this loan ex ceeded that received from France. We must add that the whole of this noisy figureral operation was duly appreciated by the seber part of the nation, and by no means excited their admiration so much as it did that of foreigners.

The wants of the tressury increase almost daily, and to meet them taxes are leved on the citizens or burghers, the peasants, and the seris of the crown domain. The approximative revenues of the Empire amount, as already stated, to some \$130,000 000. The national debt is nearly \$320,-000,000. The yearly interest thereon is more than \$20 000 000-a little more than 6 per cent. on the whole. The war of Hungary contributed mightily to drain the already depleted treas-This war, and all the military manifestations since, outrun considerably the current revenues-the real official resources of the Government. It is true that in case of need, extraordinary measures can be resorted to. The banks and their deposits are within the grasp of the needy rulers, who resort to them, and will do so more and more, whatever may be officially said to the contrary. There are no accumulated savings in the treasury, no possibility to make such, and no thought of it.

Every year there is published a po npous announcement of a deposit of bullion from the mines, made in the presence of an official deputation from the merchants of St. Petersburg in the vaults of the fortress of Peter and Paul. This bullion is announced as representing or giving security to the paper currency in circulation. But this circulation is perfectly arbitrary, and the Government, in putting it forth, is entirely free from control. The proportion of bills to the deposited metal is, at least, as three to one. This bullion deposit was used for the war of Hungary, and thus reduced to a great extent; but the emission of bank-bills was proportionally augmented. This fact, without being publicly spoken of, is well known in Russia. As to the confidence enjoyed by the bank-bills, it has its source in the confidence of the nation in its own vitality, as well as in commercial exigencies. The colossal internal trade throughout the whole Empire, extending as it does from the frontiers of Germany to Katai, and from the frozen ocean to the boundaries of Persia and Arabia, does not receive the aid of private or public bank-drafts, or of bills of exchange drawn by merchants and serving as a circulating medium, but is almost exclusively carried on either by barter or for ready-money. The banking-houses in the several cities on the Baltics and these in Moscow, Odessa, and Petersburg, are rather for the convenience of the foreign trade. A wealthy merchant, for example, from Moscow or Petersburg, making purchases of breadstuffs flax, ashes, tillow, hides, etc., in the interior of the Empire, must carry with him, or through his agents, hundreds of thousands in money, to pay instantly on the spot to the smaller merchants in the interior. When he has brought his merchandise to the place of exportation, he sells it to the toreign exporter mostly again for ready money-Few, if any, Russians are themselves exporters.

Now, it is easy to conceive that when traveling the carrying about one's person of such considerable sums, is easier and above all safer in paper money than it could be in coin. Here is the great areanum of the credit of the bills notwithstanding their excessive emission in proportion to the basis on which they are issued. At all the great internat fairs at which tradesmen meet together, from all parts of the Emoire as well as from the far East-as, for example, at that of Nischnel-Novgorod-no drafts, no bills of exchange are to be seen; and yet, notwithstanding the imperious necessity of a paper currency, the moment may come when the trade will be unable to uphold the credit of the bills, and bankruptcy will ensue, morally as well as figancially. Czarism, or rather the Czar himself, pushed

by an unavoidable fatelity, has sown mighty germs of disorder in the nation. He was the first to raise the spy system to the supreme honors of the Court, and to introduce it into the Imperial Councils. Alexander looked on it and treated it as a shameful necessity .-Never until now was it spit forth so directly into the face of the nation, or in so offensive a manner. In fact, since the times of Basil the Bloody, no such institution had been directed by the sovereign himself. This was left for Nicholas. He believes that the secret police and the spy system are the principal securities, the main props of his reign. Thus he has rendered the Police an elevated branch of his Administration. Its commander, its chief, is the most intimate favorite and the inseparable companion of the Czar. So was Count Benkendorff, a German by birth, and the original founder of this infamous system. And it may be observed here, that Germans and Jews are its principal agents and directors, and that very few true born Russians seek for that distinction. Unhappily, the present Chief, Count Orloff, is one of these. Even Napoleon did not make out of a Fonché, a Savary, or a Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely the first men of the Empire, or his nearest confidents. Nothing of the sort-not even the shadow thereof-darkened the lofty and pure mind of Peter, to whose footsteps Nicholas believes he adapts his imperial fact.

Once the Cyar believed that there was a nation for whose welfare God had sent him to work and to care. Now he seeks to establish and to raise to a creed the idea that Czariem is the generator of the nation-that Czarism was made first and the nation afterward. But the traditions of the ancient national life are not yet extinguished. Thousands and thousands, full of hatred against the wdy debaser, against the group of rampant shetters who surround him, and against his thouands of spies, silently but surely kindle the glowing sparks of these sacred recollections.

In relation to Europe, to the outward and ultra-Russian world, Nicholas firmly and absolutely beieves that he is predestined to maintain the ancient tottering order, to shelter and restore legitimacy, to compat and conquer the forces of hell, represented by progress, light, and the emancipatory revolution He is a true believer of the school of Alison, Haller, De Maistre, and Bonald. This faith in his vocation explains the generosity of his conduct toward Austria after the affair of Hungary. He even-for the first time in his life forgave, on that event, the house of Hapsburg for the most cruel, the most deadly offense which could have been inflicted on the heart and feelings o: a father, and on the honor of a man.

Once he recognized the idea of the supremacy of the law. This was something. It was a recognition of the persona juris in his subjects .-But now the law is himself, his will, his wish. Thus he is the only persona in his empire -others are in reality merely things-and persons so far as his will allows them to be such, so long as they submit to move within the iron limits of his whims and of his narrowing notions. Intellectual life-even physical life-can be allowed to exist only so far as they assimilate themselves and support the control exercised by Czarism. But Nicho les has stretched the reins to such a rigidity that everybody is hurt and wounded, from the magnate down to the seri. Every class feels the debasement-feels that by him all vitality, all individuality except his own, are absorbed or annihilated. Nearly seventy millions of human beings are after all, mere chattels, living only for him and

through his imperial concession. It is so now but last it cannot. This tension will break the reins, if not in his own hands, in those of his successor. Those who pronounce his name with a curse are numerous, and belong to all social classes-and more numerous are they who are choked by the words "Czar" and "Nicolas"and never stain their lips with them. These unyielding elements I will hereafter point out and enumerate.

Thus the brilliancy which surrounds this man and which is admired from a distance, and worshipped by the retrogrades and absolutists, is spurious, or at least it is the last glimmer cast by the falling meteor. The body gnawed by consumption corruscates the most brilliant has just before the knell of death. So it is with Czarism. or else there would be neither truth, justice, no, logic in the creation.

Aside from these explosive matters which are inherent in the nature of Czarism and accumulated by the sombre coarseness of the Czar-by which every slightest aspiration of manhood is maimed and crushed, and the intellectual, the rational, as well as the physical activity of the nation, debased, curtailed, trodden down with an unvarying purpose, -aside from this, there exist still other elements apparently of a less dangerous character-but so new, so unwented in the political life of Russia, that they are portentous for the fature of the system. One of these is the present extent of the Imperial family, which in all probability will, before long, be augmenting continually at a rapid ratio, and this just at a time when the scales begin to fall from the eyes of the nationwhen the breeze of thought egitates however slowly the public mind, and when, what is worse still, the people at large begin to ponder silently, to judge, to appreciate, to compare, and even to calgulate the cost of maintaining Crariem. The celebrated journey of the Imperial family to Italy in 1846, which in eight months cost about \$8,000,000 occasioned great growling among all classes, and principally among the boargeoisie of Moscow and of the cities of the interior. And these expensive journeys are repeated yearly by the whole numerous progeny of the Czar.

For more than six centuries there has not been such an extensive Imperial stock as the present. It amounts to sixteen persons, beside the father and mother. All of them are young and may thus dcuble in number within the next twenty years. All of them are in the present and in the future, "Grand-Dukes" and "Imperial Highnesses," .Il of them are to be maintained on an Imperial ooting-with separate attendants, establishments or small courts -not to mention their rivalries. intrigues, difficulties and hateful contestations influencing public affairs. Thus it has always been and always will be, when a sovereign family increases and still is forced to live thronged together. But all are and must be provided for by the nation. For many reasons such a state of thing - must become insufferable, and all the more so at an era when the nation begins to feel its own individuality. At to framing or cu ting out distant Vice Royalties for these persons, and thus dividing and breaking the unity of the Empire such a thing is out of the question now, or in a nore distant future. The national spirit, the national genius-will not bend and endure it, and even the present al nighty Czar would not dare to undertake such a measure.

Thus escorted, Czarism runs out its course and is dragged toward the abyes. Thus loaded Czar Nicolai will appear in history, as fatally precipitating into inevitable destruction the power embodied in his person. The growth of the seeds with which he thus abundantly covered the national soil, their detailed action on all the conventional gradations of Russian social life, is already visible. In future articles they will be printed out one by one, as well as the capacity of Russia and of her people to frame for themselves new and bright destinies in harmony with the general laws of human progress.

## Lake Superlor News.

PHENIX MINE-NEW DISCOVERY .- The new workings on what has been called the Hill veinrecently discovered near the old mine, are exhibiting extraordinary evidences of richness. The vein was traced out by a line of ancient and extensive diggings, quite equal to any in the country. Mr. Mendlebsum, the sole manager of this mine, has had the vein exposed in several places, and finds it large and well filled with copper. In sinking at one point, twenty-four feet, he took out some 1,300 pounds of copper, in sonsiderable sized places; and in another place he has just removed a mass from the surface of the velo, weighing 2,300 pounds. The old noise continues to improve, and has surned out for adipment this season about 12 tuns. BOHEMIAN MINE .- This mine is situated

upon the south-east quarter of section 34, town 51, range 3c, fourteen miles from the village of Ontonagon, and in the immediate vicinity of the Ridge and Adventure mines. The Company cave about twenty acres of land under cultivation, and the appearance of the crops is such that even in a season like the past, they show that the land is capable of being profitably cultivated for agricultural products
The mining operations consist of two shafts, No. 1,

126 feet deep, sunk upon the dip or inclination of the vein. In this shaft the vein has always been of a rich character. As an evidence there was shipped lest spring three and a half tone of mass and barrel work, when three and a hast tone of mass and barrel work, when this shaft was only 70 feet from the surface. It is the intention to drive a level from the bratom of the No. 1 to the No. 2 shaft, a distance of 264 feet. The No. 2 shaft has been sunk 78 feet perpendicular, the vain has been cut, and presents indications of being equally rich as in this (the No. 2) shaft, on the course of the vein. The present prespects of this mine are of the most en-courseling kind. COPPER LEFT.—The propeller Penin

sula left here on the 10th last, with forty tune of coper from the mines of the Cliff, Minnesots and North-West, IRON AND GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ .-HRON AND GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.

We are indebted to B. F. Rathburn, E.-q., of L'Anse, for an latercating specimen of quartz rein-stone found at that piace, with from pyrices disseminated through it, and with characterisdes strongly resembling the gold-bearing quartz of California. Some pordon of the rock is beau ffully colored with the oxydes of fron, pressure its the bright compare dozen by oxyden agnessance. rock is beau intro colored with the oxydes of fron, pre-senting the bright cooper-colored, bonzed appearance peculiar to the gold quarts. It has been supposed by those acqualated with the California gold quarts, that gold would very likely be found in this region, near to and between the iron and the copper locations, and land has been bought up on the strength of these indi-cations in that bay.

FROM TAMPICO.- We have received FROM 1 AMPICO. We have become the first of the Comercie de Tampico to the 25th ult. From these we learn that the City of Tampico has positively refused to recognize the naurositon by Jeans Cardenas of the gubernatorial chair of Tamsulpas. As soon as the news of this bigh handed act was received there, the could be appropriate to be comparable of the country and th on Sunday, the 22d ult, the people assembled in the Plaza, as the Comercia says, silent, unarmed, and with out any demonstration welch could alarm the authorities, and requested Don E-tevan Zurila to solicit in their nome a session of the Ayuntamiento, to be called at once, who should declare that Cardenas would not be recognized as Governor of the State. According Monday, the 21s, the Ayuntamento assembled aby neon, and emained in assemble until dark. After much debate, the Council finally accorded to the wishes of the citizens and selement dealers. debate, the Council many accorded to the wishes of the utilizers, and solemnly declared that the City of Tamplico did not recognize Jesus Cardenas as Governor of the State of Tampulipas, notwithstanding the pretanded election at Victoria. The conduct of Din Maunei Cruz, delegate from Tampico to the State Legislature, who proved recreant to the trust confided in him, and supported Cardenas, was severely commented on, both by the people and in the Ayuntamiento.

[N. O. Picayune, 17th.

Mrs. Swisshelm, in speading of the two most prominent candidates for the Presidency, makes use of the following language: "Personally, we lave always preferred Gen Scott to Gen. Fixack, because we like a man to be what he pretends—to supceed in p aking himself what he alms to be So, a mill tare chieftain is better than a man who tried to be a kero

On the 2d instant, near Monroe. Ouachita Parish, La, a blacksmith shop, on the plants into of James H. Stevens, in which there were about thirty negroes, was struck by lightning, and a portion of it literally term to pieces, without a single negro being injured.

## AGRICULTURAL

ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.

LIVE STOCK.

PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1800.

4- Value of Farming Implements and Machinery.

2-Unimproved.

3-Carb Value of Farms.

5—Berres. 6—Asses and Mules.

7-Mikb Cows.

9-Other Ontie.

13-Wheat, bushels of,

15-Indian Corn, bushels of

19-Peas and Beans, bushels of

14-Rye, bushels of

16-Oats, bushels of

17-Tobacco, Ibe. of

18-Weel, he. of.

11-Swise 12-Value of Live Stock.

PRODUCTIONS

NEW-YORK.

[ Compiled for the Tribune | from the Census of 1850.]

21-Sweet Potatoes, bushels of. 22-Barley, bushels of

24-Value of Orchard Products is dollars

26-Value of Produce of Market Garden

27-Butter, Ibs. of, 28-Chesse, Ibs. of,

29-Hay, tune of 30-Clover Seed, bushels of,

31-Other Grass Seeds, bushels of 32-Hops, ftm. of.

34-Hemp, Water Rotted, tuny of.

35-Flax, Ibe. of

36-Flax Seed, bushels of. 37-8ilk Cocoogs, lbs. of

38-Maple Sugar, ibs. of. 39-Molames, sallors of.

40 Becomes and Honey, he. of

41-Value of Home made Manufactures, 42 - Value of Animals Shughtered

THE LIFE CONTROL OF THE LI TO ORD THE ORD 6 8 88. 8 125244823.5653533.0533.563 [13556] 174 The state of the s S 122628 II. LESSESSAUSSES 122688 REAL STREET, S 20 The second se Powers of the control | 祖國國際問題中華民國國國國國軍委員科國國民國國國國國 reality of the property of the 8 | E8820-854440884 :83. :8.888888 | E N 42 : 542 8 4 : 22 8 : 8 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 # : 12 :28 :2 : # : : # : : : 8 : : : 8 : : : 8 | I OC THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT 1888688888888888888888888888888888 Company of the compan CERTIFICATION TO SERVICE STREET I THE SECRET SERVICE STREET SERVICE SE 13 64 1776 74 在证明的作品的表面是明光研究是表面是理解的情况是知识证明 ARTON CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER A STATE OF THE STA 0 -Baues--- | : 552--- : -5-5----| \* 2 | 2 | " 5 | 2 | 5 " | | " 5 | | " 8 | | | " \* " 2 | | THE RESERVED TO SERVED THE RESERVED THE RESERV 64 817 1131,000 0 1131 日本記載 10 日本 10 日本

> Hon. John M. Botte, who, as Elector at Large, has been absent for a month in Western Virginia has returned to Richmond, bringing cheering accounts of the good cause in Old Virginia.

A negro woman belonging to Geo.

M. Garrison, of Polk Co., killed four of her children by

cutting their throats while they were seleep, on Thurs-

day night, the 2d inst, sed then put an end to her own

existence by cutting her throat. Her master knows of

no cause for the horrid act, unless it be that she heard

him speak of selling her and two of her children and keeping the others. [Cassville Standard.

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO GEN. SCOTT. -Mr. Lang, editor of The Rockport (Indiana) Plana come out in favor of the election of Gan. Soot